FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1838. [NO. 1119.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
at $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Sattinets and Vestings.

The Subscriber has just received from New York a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, black and brown Goats' hair Cloth, Vesting, Silk Velvet, Bombazines, Trimmings, &c., of the best quality, which will be sold at a small advance.

He still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, and those who favor him with their work may have it done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

November 7, 1838. 18 4w

B. ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting in part of—

Prime Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
Rio and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
Molasses, Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English bar, hand and rod Iron,
Castings, Nails, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Bale Rope & Cotton Bagging, Lead & Shot,
Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes,
10 casks and 20 boxes Cheese,
Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,

of which will be sold low for CASH or Country Produce.

Fayetteville, Nov 6, 1838. 18 6w

Mrs. Henderson

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has returned to her former residence on Maiden Lane, where she will be thankful for a continuance of the patronage she has so long enjoyed in this community, and for which she takes this occasion to return her sincere thanks.

November 5, 1838. 18 3wpd.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer at Private Sale, 260 acres of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, situated 25 miles South of Fayetteville, and 15 miles West of Cape Fear River. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton as any in this section of country. There is on it a Dwelling House with Out Houses attached very handy to Mr. Lloyd's Mills, and I have no doubt to any person desirous to embark in the Lumber and Timber business, the purchase of it will not prove a money making speculation. A further description is unnecessary. Call and suit yourselves.

JOSEPH MUSSELWHITE.

October 27, 1838. 18 6w

☞*All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at the present notice, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.*

Messrs. D. A. Cushman & Co, R. Kingsland & Co, D & A. Wesson & Co, Spear & Patton, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., *Merchants of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that we having been arrested on a ca sa at the instance of D. Cushman & Co., of the City of New York, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there move to be permitted to take the oath of insolvency, made for the relief of honest debtors, and to be discharged from custody.

ENOCH S. JORDAN, and
ELIJAH SUGG,
late trading under the style and firm of Jordan & Sugg.

Montgomery C'ty, N. C., Nov. 2, 1838.—18tt.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of—

100 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

which the attention of Country Merchants, offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also a Large and General Assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Hats and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce or on short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. R. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of *two Sessions* of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or *Classes*.

The *Second Class* attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography.

From these studies the Pupil passes into the *First Class*, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2 " "
Others not members of the School,	4 " "
Music on the Piano,	25 " "
" " Organ,	25 " "
" " Guitar,	
Use of the Piano,	3 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to procure some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith, and field hands, of *good character, for his own use*, requests any one having such to dispose of to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq, of Fayetteville, or

SAM'L P. ASHE,
Wesley, Tennessee

August 18, 1838. 16tf

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington.—They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

Webster's Dictionary.

THE following are a part of the numerous recommendations received by the publishers.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed.—We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing commendation is signed by—

Jeremiah Day, D. D, President of Yale College.
Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court.
David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court.
Benjamin Silliman, L. L. D, Professor of Chemistry, &c Yale College.
William Bristol, Judge of the District Court.
Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D
James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College.
Chauncy A Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College.
Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c., signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:

Joshua Bates, President of the Middlebury College.
John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.
William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c., do.
Edward Turner, Professor of Mat. and Nat. Phil., do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me as to the merit and utility of Dr. Webster's works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgement of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public.

JOSEPH STORY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Prof. of Law in the University of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story in the sentiments which he has expressed, and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public: and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster.

WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia.

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c.; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty-six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Interesting to Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Academy at Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. Carolina, will be vacant at the close of the present session. This institution consists of a Male and Female Department, which the Trustees are desirous of filling with appropriate and well qualified Teachers. The Teacher in the Male department must be competent to teach the various branches usually taught in the best Academies, and the Teacher of the Female department the branches of an accomplished female education. Applicants are requested to present their applications with as little delay as practicable. They will be received until the 10th December next, when the election will be made. All communications on the subject to be addressed to Rev. Campbell Stubbs, President of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES C. THOMAS, Sec'y.

October 24, 1838. 17-110D

Received per Cotton Plant,

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a Law authorising limited partnerships in this State.

For Sale,

A VERY superior up-country-made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials. It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

September 3, 1838 9-4wteow1m.

A CARD.

DR. O. M. ROBERTS, (Dentist,) respectfully gives notice that he will return to Fayetteville in 6 or 8 weeks to attend to the duties of his profession. Those with whom he has made engagements, are confidently assured that they will not be disappointed.

October 22, 1838. 16-4w

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

HORSE for sale.

A YOUNG HORSE, free from fault or trick, and perfectly gentle in harness, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

Lumber & Timber Agency.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, N. C., offers his services to the public to attend to the sale of any TIMBER, LUMBER or other Produce. He will give the best references or security for the fulfilment of any business that he may be favoured with.

A. G. JACKSON.

October 30, 1838. 17 3w

References.—Jonathan Evans, Esq, Col. Stephen Hollingsworth, William E. Carver, Arthur Melvin, James R. Gee, Alfred Jackson, Esq.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

The New York Whig states the following melancholy story. It is indeed a most shocking piece of business:—

Awful consequence of growing too fast.—We have a young friend who bid fair to carry his head much higher than the Kentucky Porter; but alas, his stretching propensity has been suddenly checked, and we know not whether he will ever recover. On Wednesday evening he retired as usual to his bed, which is situated in a small recess, so that his head touched one wall, while his feet were against the other. On the following morning he was found wedged fast between the walls, having grown so rapidly during the night, that before he could jump out of bed his head and feet were completely secured in the plastering. At the last accounts his friends were digging him out.

Sam Houston's Eloquence.—A gentleman direct from Texas informs us that President Houston has been addressing public meetings in Texas, on the land law and Indian affairs. Four weeks ago he made the following hit at the American land speculators. "They come," said he, "like the swarm of locusts that over-spread Egypt, bearing famine on their wings, and uttering but the single cry of *land! land! land!* Yet, let the land they so much covet be invaded by the Mexicans, or a straggling band of Indians, these men are the first to fly over the Sabine. Had I the creating of Texas, I would have made the Sabine as wide as the Atlantic, to hem in such dastardly fugitives!"—*Natchez Free Trader.*

The tolls collected on the Pennsylvania canals from the 31st of October, 1837, to the 22d of October, 1838, amounted to $400,441 90; on the railways and motive power during the same period, $524,378 68; making a sum total of $924,820 58.

POETRY.

FROM THE SOUTHERN SUN, (JACKSON, MISS.)

The following touching lines are from the pen of S. B. EDWARDS, of Fayetteville, N. C.—a young poet of much promise, whose frame is rapidly yielding to the inroads of consumption:—

THE LAMENT.

"And must I die? I know the hectic flush
Upon my cheek, tells of my life's decay
As true as the lingering twilight's flush
Upon the sky, tells of the death of day.
The shadows of long night reel through my brain,
And visions of the spirit land are there,—
The sluggish blood is curdling through each vein,
And bids me for the life to come prepare!
My languid pulse proclaims that life's dull tide
Is ebbing fast towards that shoreless sea,
On which my spirit, bark like, soon must ride
In hope and strange expectancy most free.
Why do I shudder at the thrilling doom?
Why is my mind at times so tempest toss'd?
Why should the spirit fear the grave's deep gloom,
Or dread the wonders of the Heavenly host?
O it is hard that one so young as I,
Should say to earth and all its scenes, adieu!
For the last time should look upon the sky,
And watch the stars fade slowly out of view.
These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour,
Shall see the moon rise brightly from the sea,
Nor shall my steps again impress the bower
Where sparkled many a gay and beauteous flower.
Long have I struggled in the lists of fame,
And deck'd my brow to wear the laurel's wreath,
And now, when men begin to lisp my name,
The night comes on and glories from me fade.
In vain, most vain, at midnight's solemn hour,
I've bidden spirits from the mighty deep,
And felt with pride my own unwasting power
Wide o'er mind's realms, soar with an Eagle's sweep!
O for one day upon the mountain's crest;
O for one night beneath the jewel'd sky;
O for one hour where I have been most bless'd,
With my young friends and their wild minstrelsy!
Vain is each wish!—these shattered nerves—this clay
Shrinks from the thoughts on which I love to dwell;
Night gathers o'er my mind, and I can say
But one word more—and that one word—farewell!"

Fayetteville, N. C.

Persons may call it the "silk fever," or what they please, but we are delighted to find the culture of this valuable product getting so universally into favor among our countrymen. Whether for good or for evil, the people of the United States are perhaps the most headlong and thorough-going in the world, when the fancy strikes them.—When properly directed, as in the present case, this enthusiasm is highly commendable, and must produce admirable effects.—Up to the present time we have been tributary to foreign countries for this article, while we possess in an eminent degree, all the facilities which render its production advantageous. Our climate is good; and, as for the soil, nothing can surpass it in adaptation to the growth of the mulberry on which the little manufacturers feed. Why should we not, then, enter the lists heartily, and become the suppliers of the product instead of being supplied with it from abroad? It is not expected, that we shall all at once rival Italy, France, or even England, in the beauty and delicacy of our silk fabrics, but we can do what is perhaps better—we can and will soon furnish them the raw material in return for their manufactured stuffs.

Balt. Amer.

Ten Morus Multicaulis trees, four years old, were sold in this place a few days since for $25 each—cash.—*Rich. Compiler.*

A humorous Circumstance.—Galway turf market (in Ireland,) was thrown into a state of confusion, by Gallagher the ventriloquist, who, in order to gratify some friends with a joke, caused the ass of a turf seller of the name of Pat Jennings to be very eloquent. It appears that Mr. Gallagher was buying the turf, when the ass suddenly cried, "Pat, I'm confounded hungry." Jennings instantly got in a state of the greatest agitation, and blessed himself over and over. "What can this mean?" asked Gallagher. "I don't know, plase your honor, for I niver heard him spake either English or Irish before; the Lord betune us and harm," continued Pat, "I will leave him;" upon saying which, the ass snorted and again said, "I'm growing mad with hunger." Poor Pat roared and fell upon his knees, and had a crowd about him, and the ass was so frightened that he scampered down the street; and Pat Jennings to this moment would not, for love or money, take home the sagacious ass. Gallagher and his friend thought prudent at this crisis to cut.

Galway Advertiser.

Railroad Dividend.—It will be perceived that the President and Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company out of the nett profits for the last six months have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. We are pleased to learn that the income for this period has been about 50 per cent. more than it was for the same period last year. A year ago, the dividend was only four per cent. for the preceding twelve months. Now it is three and a half for six months. And as the business and income are very steadily improving, it may reasonably be expected that the next semi-annual dividend will reach four per cent.—*Richmond Compiler.*

A Joke for the Ladies.—The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the *left* stocking *last*. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on; and pulling off this is taking the *left* stocking off *last*."

ON NEWSPAPER "PATRONAGE."

Solomon Smith, Esq. the proprietor of the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, has recently sold his paper to Messrs. Langdon & Harris. In his valedictory, he says some true things in an amusing style, as the following extract will show:

Speaking of patrons—I cannot conclude without giving some of my ideas on the subject of patronage. The Americans are a *patronizing* people. If a person subscribes for a newspaper or advertises in it, he becomes a patron; if he "puts up" at a hotel, he *patronizes* that house; if he purchases an article at a store, he *gives* the merchant his custom; if he visits the playhouse on a benefit night, he *bestows* on such an actor a dollar! This is all wrong. Let us change this *patronizing* air, and acknowledge, that if we take a newspaper, purchase goods, lodge or dine at a hotel, go to the play, we expect at least to get our money's worth. "Hallon, old fellow!" bawled out a chap to me, in South Carolina, "I *gave* you a dollar last night—I like to *patronize* the theatre." The day before, I had loaned that patron fifty dollars, to take him home to Georgia, which he has not paid me to this day!

Of all trades, professions, or callings, I know of none—I have followed a great many—so poorly paid as publishers of newspapers. Many *patrons* of newspapers, otherwise worthy, punctual men, think it not unrighteous to let the publisher wait year after year for his dues—and at last, if he is *compelled* to pay, he does it with a very bad grace. "Mr. Type *must* have his money, must he? Well, if he *must*, he must. Give me a receipt; and, do you hear? *stop the paper*—I have *patronized* that establishment six years; there is no such thing as gratitude in the world." Another will tell you he *never subscribed for a paper*—"the boy has left it every morning, it is true, and as it was left I did read it occasionally—but I never ordered it." There is another class of *patrons* who never subscribe at all, but are great friends of the paper, *and always read it;* in fact, this is the class who may be termed your "constant readers." "Here, Sam, go *over* the way, with my compliments to Mr. Tomkins, and ask him for the *loan* of his paper—and, Sam, tell him, as he never reads it before breakfast, I'll thank him to let John bring it over every morning—it is an excellent paper—that editor really knows what he is about; I begin to think of *patronizing* him myself." There yet remains to be mentioned one more class of patrons—supporters, I should say, for they *are* the support and stay of publishers. This class is composed of those who say—"Here, Mr. Clerk—be so good as to place my name on your subscription list—and write opposite to it, PAID IN ADVANCE." In looking over a list of some thousands yesterday, I saw a hundred or two of this class. If I had any GOLDEN TYPES, their names should literally appear in LETTERS OF GOLD. There are now from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS due this office; and, I am convinced, the proprietors would willingly sell all the debts for five thousand! It is thus with all newspaper offices—and why? because publishers are good natured, and submit to their own degradation in the scale of tradesmen. Let this state of things be amended—"reform it altogether." Adhere strictly to the terms of your papers—for, take the word of an experienced man, you had better keep your ink and paper than furnish them and your labor *for nothing*. You may get popularity, but you will get no pork and cabbage for your dinner.

I now take my leave as proprietor of the "Advertiser." I forgive all, and ask forgiveness of all, (if any one has any thing to forgive,) and conclude by repeating the advice I gave my Cincinnati friends fifteen years ago, with a slight amendment: "LIVE HONESTLY—SERVE GOD, AND PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS."

The "Cincinnati Whig" of the 30th ult. has some strictures, which appear to us to be just and well applied, upon the circumstance of a travelling clergyman's preaching in that city a sermon upon the wickedness of the inhabitants of PARIS, (in France,) and talking up a collection, after the sermon, for the purpose of *christianizing* that people! Rightly, in our opinion, does the Whig thereupon remark as follows,

"Has not Cincinnati wickedness enough, within its own precincts, to require *all* the attention of the religious portion of the community? And has she not poor and suffering enough to need *all* the charity, or spare cash, the citizens are able to give? If she has not, let her turn her attention to Covington, Newport, Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, St. Louis, New Orleans, Wheeling, New York, or some other of the cities and towns in our own neighborhood and country; but let us not go to Paris, in a foreign land, where there are ten times more wealth, refinement, and learning, than in all the places we have above enumerated, united. Cincinnati contribute to the poor of Paris! Cincinnati CHRISTIANIZE Paris!!!"

The Dahlia.—We are frequently inquired of how to preserve the Dahlia through the winter. Our plan is the most simple imaginable. Soon after the occurrence of severe frost, we cut off the stalks a few inches above the surface of the soil, and on a clear day carefully dig them up, label each variety, and expose them through the day to dry; then put them in a box which will exclude rats, and place them in a dry cellar, perfectly free from frost.

Wellerism.—Stick to your principles as long as it is convenient, as the Government said when it employed the Bank after calling it insolvent.

A Mr. Woodman, who lately married a Miss Tree, in England, whipped his wife the day after the wedding.

"Woodman, spare that Tree!"

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 14.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: The advocates of a home-market and the friends of our State system say that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is but one *link* in a great chain, and that it is to be afterwards extended to Columbia, and that by aiding the one they will be fostering the other. The objection has been urged, not without some reason, since the last report of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, in which this extension of their line seems to be warmly anticipated. It has been revived by a later notice that the Raleigh and Columbia Road *charter* was secured by the requisite subscriptions, and that the company would be organized in November. I do not wonder at the objection, and if I did not feel perfectly confident that there is more of jealous apprehension than any real danger to our own *State* policy on this point, I would concur with you and not resist this objection. I would say, as I have said before, that if our State is to be cut in two and her trade partitioned between her two neighbors (South Carolina and Virginia,) then let it be done without applying N. Carolina's own treasure to effect it. If they who differ from us on this subject are reconciled to such a condition for North Carolina, we who are not so, will be excused from applying the public money to produce what we believe will be a great *public evil*. *But there is no danger.* The State may help the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road without any peril to her own system, and without leading to the construction of a Rail Road from *Raleigh* to *Columbia*.

1st. The completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to Raleigh, will give new life and activity to the City, and at once create an interest, a local interest, adverse to its progressing any farther South. The people here will soon discover, that although their City is aided by a location at the *end* of a Rail Road, it will be ruined by one that *passes through it.* This local interest is always active and will enlist against the anti-North Carolina policy, and strengthen, to the extent of its influence, opposition to the *Columbia* Road. But are there not other and stronger grounds for confidence?

2d. To secure a subscription to the Raleigh and Columbia Road, we saw gentlemen of the first character and talents take the charter in their hands and travel through the State and address the people in favor of the scheme. We saw men of the highest financial reputation amongst us recommend it, and give an earnest of their sincerity by subscribing large sums to the stock. The Engineers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road were sent out to survey the route from Raleigh to Columbia, and their reports are drawn up in the strongest terms and were circulated every where amongst the people. These exertions, and others that I might state, have been made and no effort was put forth to counteract their influence upon the public mind, either by argument or entreaty, or by rousing up the pride of the State; all these exertions were made too in the time of an unprecedented flood in the money market, and what has been the result? That result speaks volumes, and it is this: *The whole amount of subscriptions hardly reaches* 50,000 *Dollars!* a sum barely sufficient to preserve the paper existence of their charter; a sum not large enough (were it all paid down) to cover the expense of an accurate survey, location and estimates of the work! Shall we entertain fears of a Road being constructed which will cost *millions of Dollars*, when under such a combination of favorable circumstances only 50,000 Dollars of stock was subscribed to it? Surely such fears are ill founded!

3d. What more is there to remove the objection? The whole cost of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, added to the probable cost of the Raleigh and Columbia Road, and these again added to the expenditures on a road from Columbia to Charleston, cannot fall far below *nine millions of Dollars!* The whole cost of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road will not exceed (the steam boats to Charleston being included) *one million and a half!* Wherefore a passenger at Charleston, who goes by the *upper* route, will travel over a line constructed at an expense of *nine millions*, whilst on the *lower* route he may reach the same point (Roanoke River) by travelling over a line which cost *one million and a half.*—This *upper* line will cost *six times* as much as the *lower* line; consequently, the *upper* one must take *six* times as much as the *lower* one before the stockholders can derive the same profits! Whilst the Wilmington road is receiving 6 per cent. on their outlay, the upper line, (Raleigh and Columbia Road being a part of it) with the same patronage, will receive *only one per cent!!* If the *upper* route charges for transportation, &c. according to their *capital*, the *lower* route will get all the business, as they can make equal profits and charge only one *sixth* of the prices charged on the other lines. Supposing that the travel, &c. are equally divided, then the Wilmington road will receive 36 per cent. profits on their capital, whilst the other line has received only 6 per cent!

Suppose a rivalship between them and a contest for the public patronage; it is too plain to require illustration that the Wilmington road can make a profit on their capital at prices which would be ruinous to the Raleigh and Columbia Road! And are we to fear that men of wealth and money-making men (no other sort can build the road) will embark their capital in the Raleigh and Columbia Road?

Recollect that the whole length of the line from Raleigh to Columbia will depend for its support upon the other roads connected at its two ends, and *that it will have comparatively nothing of its own to rely upon.* The road from *Charleston*, as far as Columbia, may be profitable; and yet it by no means follows that the next link from Columbia to Raleigh (the property of a separate and distinct company) will be profitable likewise. The travel TO Charleston south of Columbia of course can bring no profit to the Raleigh and Columbia Road—a large part of the population of South Carolina going to the *North* will likewise travel the other route. Indeed, very many will find it convenient and cheaper to go to Charleston (away from the Columbia and Raleigh Road) for the purpose of taking the lower route by way of Wilmington.—The travel from the *North to* Charleston, and to points south of Charleston, does not necessarily come over the Raleigh and Columbia Road. They may, and most of them will, branch off at Greenville in Virginia or at Roanoke river and take the *lower* route.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road will not give much more patronage to the Raleigh and Columbia Road than the Charleston end of the line. True, a great part of the foreign passengers who are going south, after they have reached *Raleigh* on the *former* road, will proceed in the *other;* but they are *only a part* of those whom the road north of Roanoke have transferred to the *Raleigh and Gaston* Road, after a division with the lower line made at Greenville and Roanoke.

In the conveyance of *produce*, the Charleston end of this route will send *nothing* to the Columbia and Raleigh Road. That will all go South to Charleston. The Raleigh and Gaston end will contribute no produce, for that will all go North to Petersburg.

It is not doubted that the Raleigh and Columbia Road would be a good *feeder* to the Raleigh and Gaston Road; but as no one supposes that this latter *company* is able to construct such a work in addition to their own, there is no necessity to delay by discussing its propriety. The very point before us is: Whether the Raleigh and Gaston Road shall be assisted to do *their own work;* and it were more than idle to be inquiring how far *they* are either able or willing to undertake another of *more than twice the expense of their own?* Do facts like these have no tendency to dispel the fears before alluded to?

But will not the Rail Road Companies North and South of Raleigh urge on this work, by subscribing their funds to it as a necessary part in the great line of communication between the North and South?—Let us see if this expectation is likely to be realized. The charter for this part of the line (from Raleigh to Columbia) has been granted, and the books have been opened, and these Rail Road Companies North and South of Raleigh *have not subscribed!* Will they of the *North* do it hereafter? Why should they? It has been shown that the prospect of making money by the profits of the "Raleigh and Columbia Road" has not invited their aid, and does not justify the belief that it ever will do it. If capitalists subscribe to it, it must be only because it is essential to the profits of those other roads North and South of it, in which they have already embarked their wealth. But the Raleigh and Columbia Road is in no sense necessary as a *feeder* to any of the roads NORTH of Roanoke river, as without the Raleigh and Columbia Road, the *Wilmington* Road will carry to these roads every passenger which the Columbia and Raleigh Road would carry, if it were made. The *Wilmington* road being already built, there is no inducement left for them to aid in constructing the other.

The Rail Road Company *South* of it has neither the inducement nor the ability to give assistance. Besides, such a policy is adverse to the prevailing policy of *South* Carolina. *Charleston* is *South Carolina* in their plans; and the "Carolinians" will doubt whether the Raleigh and Columbia Road might not take off more passengers from CHARLESTON than it could be the means of sending there. For, every man who would go to Charleston on the Raleigh and Columbia Road, can go there now on the *lower* route. They who strike the road at Columbia or south of it, also go to Charleston in order to get to New York by the Wilmington route; but by the erection of a road from Columbia to Raleigh, it might carry some of these to New York *without passing through Charleston!* I conclude, therefore, that we need not refuse our aid to the Raleigh and Gaston Road from any dread of its fostering the project of another road from Raleigh to Columbia.

4th. But it is demanded that our State shall patronize the Raleigh and *Columbia* Road, and some of the friends of our present system fear that this may be done! Here again it is believed that there is no foundation for their solicitude. What reason can be urged for *State* patronage to this Road? If any deny the correctness of the grounds assumed about our *home market policy*, and it were conceded to them that they are fallacious; in what manner shall the understanding of our people be appealed to in favor of a *State* subscription by North Carolina to the *Columbia* and Raleigh Road? To say nothing of the impolicy of investing her treasures so as to degrade the State and aggrandize her neighbors—to say nothing of the probability of its being a poor stock and a losing business—who will show how the representatives of a State are justified in using the *public money* to construct a rail road, mainly or entirely, for *passengers!* Not for bringing the people of one section nigh to the people of another section *in the same State*, but to carry passengers from the *North* and *South* directly through North Carolina. No more and no less. According to my judgment, the advocate for such a policy cannot make out a plausible case; especially when another line of Rail Road is already built across the State, affording the same facility to travellers, and which ready made road is at the same time a *produce road*, and a channel of trade and intercourse amongst our own people! We may talk as we choose about illiberality and partiality; a statesman's first duty is to look at the *interest* of his own State; and he who has charge of the public wealth is bound to use it for the *public general good.* Appeals to his liberality imply that there are none which can be made to his judgment; attempts to enlist his support by mere local interests, when there are general interests of State, unpromoted, are unpatriotic efforts to rule the law-maker by a fear of losing his *place*, rather than by a desire to serve his *country;* to work upon his love of *station* and not upon his *patriotism.*

Fortunately for North Carolina, if we suppose that such appeals and such efforts might ordinarily succeed, the Assembly, (whether place-men or patriots,) cannot for one moment entertain the proposition *at this time* of subscribing to the Raleigh and *Columbia* Road; and those who indulge that fear may discard it, and cease to allow it any weight in *determining* the question we are discussing. I challenge no man's privilege to think for himself; I claim no right to influence his will, except so far as undorned truth and sober arguments shall control it.

Hear the facts; deliberate without prejudice to a preconceived opinion, and then decide! We know that this State has now invested 600,000 dollars in the Wilmington road, or *lower* route of travel from *Charleston* via Wilmington to Roanoke river. We know that by the erection of a rail road from *Columbia* to Raleigh, (after the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston road,) these, together with the *South Carolina* rail road from Columbia to Charleston, will form the *upper* route from Charleston to Roanoke.

Here then will be two routes, beginning at the same city (Charleston) and terminating on the same river, at points within 20 miles of each other. Now it is undeniable that the establishment and operation of one route will interfere more or less with the *profits* of the other. Common sense concludes that this *State*, by fostering the latter or upper route, will be guilty (I must say) of the folly of aiding an enterprize to injure her stock in the former or lower route. Will it be tolerated by our people, that after one Assembly subscribes more than *half a million* of *dollars* to build a road across the State, that the next Assembly shall build another road *parallel* to the first so as to impair the value of the first investment?

Dare the Assembly to do it? Ought it to be so much as thought of? Look at it without fear of denunciation, as I do, and without hope of individual advantage as all should, and it seems too plain for argument.

The State owns two-fifths of the lower route; say that the travellers starting from Charleston and going thither number 50,000 in a year. These will now go by the Wilmington road, and it costs no more to convey *all* of them than it would to carry *one-half.* The State, then, will receive two-fifths of the price of conveying the whole 50,000 as matters stand at present. Now suppose that the completion of the *upper* route will induce one-half of these 50,000 passengers to travel on it, and how can it be wise in this *State* to assist in the establishment of the upper route? Amongst guardians of her interest and representatives of North Carolina, does any one believe that a proposal of this kind will ever succeed? Regarding it as a question of interest, such a vote would not be unlike the folly of a guardian who should invest funds for the advancement and support of his ward, and then faithlessly give away one half of the profit of it for fear of being thought *illiberal* by one who solicited it! But equity and justice would call this faithless guardian to a heavy reckoning, and I leave it to others to infer what account the PEOPLE would demand from their agents—guardians whom they chose to take care of the *Republic*, for such misconduct.

If after thus considering the improvidence of such a course, we add that the *upper* route, when completed, will terminate with one end in *Charleston* and the other in *Virginia;* that whilst the lower route pours into our own *mart* the trade of *home* and the wealth of other sections, the upper route on the contrary, taps the State's trade in each of her sides, and constitutes a double drain upon her resources; that our importance as a State, our character and independence as a people are diminished and lowered instead of being enlarged and elevated; the combination is too powerful to be resisted; and it must be agreed, on all hands, that North Carolina legislators will not, can not, dare not apply the *money of the public* in aid of the Raleigh and Columbia road.

No. If our State is to be partitioned between our sisters; if our wealth and resources are to be drained off into South Carolina and Virginia; if our State subscription in the Wilmington road (equal to 600,000 dollars) is to be depreciated; surely, surely our legislators will not give the treasures of the State to aid in the production of these calamitous results. Inquire of your judgment; it will answer no. Ask your common sense; it will answer no. Consult your prudence and your patriotism; they will answer no. Appeal to the sober sentiment of our people—the honest pride of our State—and they will indignantly repel the question as implying some doubt of their concurrence in the same answer.

I know that I write warmly, for I feel that these fears of the friends of a *Home policy for the State* give encouragement to their opponents, and add confidence to the bold approaches of other States for appropriating North Carolina to their own use and aggrandizement. Let none charge me with a *sinister* purpose in thus resisting the pretensions set up for the Raleigh and Columbia road, by the form of answering *objections* against aiding the Raleigh and Gaston road. I have not designed to conceal my opinion or to cover my attack, but I here frankly avow that my object has been *two fold:* To repel the unfounded claims of the Columbia road, as far as in my power it lies, and also to pursuade those who concur with me on that point, that the chance of our defeat on it is remote, improbable, not to say altogether IMPOSSIBLE, and therefore furnishes no objection against aiding the Raleigh and Gaston rail road.

Besides the objections already stated to the policy of State aid to the *Columbia road*, it is not unworthy of remark, how that road will materially interfere with the adopted policy of the State in another way. We have seen how it is to rival the Wilmington road or base line of our system. The decided advantage of the Wilmington road in any competition with the upper route, will prevent a total ruin of it to be sure; but still the Columbia road must detract from its profits. All that the *upper* route gains the *lower* one will lose. Yet further: Let a road be constructed from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—a *PRODUCE* road mainly—the channel by which it is expected to convey our own products to a *home market;* a road whereon the profits will probably not be very large, and about half way between Fayetteville and Yadkin river this Columbia road will cross it! The effect is obvious. Not to re-say any thing which has been said about diverting our trade; not to dwell upon the fact that one of the inducements we offer to the Wilmington road subscribers to aid the Fayetteville and Western road will be in part cut off; (to wit its being a feeder to their road) it is plain that in so far as the *descending* western trade shall be intercepted and carried to Petersburg or Charleston, such interception will also diminish the use of the *lower half* of *the Fayetteville road.* What a policy! to apply *State money* to construct a *State work*, and then give more State money to depreciate the first investment; and that for the benefit not of another section of *North Carolina*, but for the benefit of the towns and cities and trade of other States! It was once doubted how far it was right to *permit* our sister States to build roads into our State, with their means, which would draw off our trade. That doubt was yielded to the cry "we do not ask *money;* we do not expect North Carolina to spend her *revenues* in building roads to go to other States." "We ask *nothing but the right of way*," said S. Carolina. "We ask nothing but the free privilege to the *private* citizen to expend their *own money* in whatever enterprize they select," said the friends of the Virginia trade. These professions induced our law-givers to grant *charters.* The public money of the people of North Carolina to construct improvements for *other States*, is now demanded as a right!

The demand is unjust, and ill founded. Resistance to it is a duty of interest, State pride and patriotism. Who fears the result?

MENTOR.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The Committee appointed by you to examine the river and report upon its condition, have the honor to state—that in the discharge of the duty assigned them, they have examined a map of the river made by Hamilton Fulton, Esq., Civil Engineer, in 1823, as a preliminary step to its improvement, and find the depth of water laid down through the Western Channel to be 12½ feet,

Eastern Channel	"	8	"
On the Wreck Shoal,		9	"
Middle Shoal,	"	8	"
Bulk-Head Shoal,	"	10	"

By the map of Major Bache, U. S. Topographical Engineer, made in 1827, two years after the stoppage of the water through the Western Channel by embankments from the main land to Big and Little Islands, your Committee find an increase of 3 feet 6 inches in the depth of water on the Wreck Shoal, 3 feet 9 inches on the Middle Shoal, and on the Bulk Head Shoal 9 inches.

Subsequently to the survey of Major Bache, the Jettees recommended by Mr Fulton, and adopted by the U. S. Engineer Department, have been partially constructed, to operate mainly on the Bulk-Head and Middle Shoals, and the effect, as ascertained by soundings made by your Committee, has been to increase the depth of water on the former (Bulk-Head) 2 feet 3 inches, on the latter (Middle) 1 foot 9 inches, and on the Wreck Shoal 5 inches.

From an examination of the maps and plans above referred to, for which the Committee are indebted to Capt. Swift, and also from conversations with him, and the communication herewith appended of this highly accomplished officer, under whose superintendence the Jettees are being constructed,—as well as from the soundings and observations made by your Committee, they unanimously report a line of soundings across the Shoals of 14 feet depth of water. They also report the *new* Channel much superior to the *old* in width—the old Channel of Mr Fulton's map being but 80 yards wide west of Little Island, and 145 yards west of Big or Campbell's Island, whereas the new Channel, by Capt. Swift's map, is in no place less than 200 yards in width, with a depth of 12 feet.

Your Committee, therefore, from the improvements that have already been made, have no hesitation in expressing their belief, that, by the work now in progress, the water in the river will be increased to a sufficient depth to admit the passage of any vessel that can safely cross the Main Bar.

WALTER GWYNN,
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
JOHN P. BROWN,
ALEXANDER MACRAE.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6, 1838.

Hotel.—We understand that Mr. Borden, of Wayne, has contracted for the erection of a fine Hotel upon the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, in the vicinity of Waynesborough. This is as it should be, and will greatly promote the comfort of passengers upon this line.

Wil. Advertiser.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We understand that another section of this Road, eight miles in length, will be opened this week—the termination being at Union Chapel, within four miles of Tar River, and about thirty-five from Raleigh. So soon as the Bridge across Tar River is completed, which will be effected this winter, the residue of the Road will be speedily finished.

Ruleigh Register.

Raleigh and Columbia Road.—The Subscribers to the Stock of this Road assembled at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Company, on Monday last, for the purpose of organization. Col. Wm. Robards, of Granville, was called to the Chair, and Weston R. Gales appointed Secretary.

Judge Cameron, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription at Raleigh, made a written Report, stating that three hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed in the Stock of said Company; which being the amount required by Act of Assembly, to secure the Charter, and a majority of said Stock being here represented, the meeting, on motion of E. B. Freeman, Esq'r. proceeded to elect, by ballot, a President and five Directors to manage the concerns of the Company. The following gentlemen were found to have, each, a majority of the whole number of votes cast, and were declared duly elected, viz: George W. Mordecai, *President;* Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, J. W. Hawkins, Charles Manly and Thomas P. Devereux, *Directors.*

The Company then adjourned, to meet again in this City on the first Monday in June, 1839.—*Raleigh Register.*

Native Pearls.—The New York Star says: "We have been just shown, by Dr. Feuchtwanger, a large-sized and most beautiful native pearl, of a perfectly spherical form, and a slight tinge of rose color, weighing no less than five and five-sixteenths carats, which would be worth in England $140. It was taken from an oyster, from the beds in the Deleware river. Also, two others, of a still more white and beautiful color, and equally exact in sphericity, from the same quarter."

Betting.—A Mrs. Moore of Hanover, Pa., in an advertisement, warns all persons who hold money staked by her husband (who has since died) upon the late election, to return it to her to defray the expenses attending his illness and burial.

PUBLIC DINNER TO THE HON. JOHN BELL.

The citizens of Paris, Tennessee, gave a public dinner to Mr. Bell, one of the most distinguished Representatives in Congress from this noble Whig State. Mr. Clay was invited to attend, but duties at home prevented him; and, in answer to his invitation, he sent a letter, written at Ashland, from which we make the following extract:

Among other strange and dangerous principles of Government, which have been introduced within the last few years, none is more remarkable than the system of rewards and punishments, which has been acted upon. Devotion to power is the highest, and often the only recommendation to Executive patronage; whilst to question the fallibility of a leading measure of the Administration, is regarded as the greatest crime which a citizen can commit. Rejection by the people, of a partizan of the Executive, who is a candidate for office, is a sure passport to its favour. So that the most certain way to get an office is to lose one. Numerous examples might be given of this practice; but I will mention only two. A candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, being rejected by the People, was soon after rewarded by a high Executive office at Washington. And when he pouted and threatened, in consequence of another rejected candidate for the same office, of less zealous faith, being appointed to a Foreign Mission, he was quieted by being transferred to a more lucrative office in Philadelphia. The other instance is in your own state. A Senator who had lost the confidence of the People of Tennessee, has been recently compensated by a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Calhoun declared not long since that the Sub-Treasury question involved every other—Abolition and all." If this be the case, how is it that Abolitionism and the Sub-Treasury, instead of being antagonists, are going hand in hand? In Ohio, the two questions have been sufficiently blended to carry the State for the Administration—and the result will be, the re-election to the Senate of the notorious Abolitionist Morris, who, it will be recollected, met Mr. Calhoun's resolutions plumply by a set going the whole figure. Yet Mr. Calhoun's organs are rejoicing at the result in Ohio. To carry the Sub-Treasury, they are willing to take politicians of every hue; and we have the edifying spectacle of the Charleston Mercury and Washington Chronicle rejoicing at the success of Abolitionists, and of the Enquirer shouting joy for the success of rank Sub-Treasuryites. Can these apostates and trimmers longer talk of a "pie-bald party?" Is it not evident, that to retain power, they unscrupulously support men who are avowed and dangerous agitators? Duncan denounces Southern slavery as "a blight and a curse," yet the Enquirer chuckles at his success. Morris agitates in the Senate, yet he is hailed as a Democrat of the first water. Disgust is but a feeble term when applied to the conduct of such vile and brazen faced parasites.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, NOV. 5.

We congratulate the Public upon the signal punishment which, under the Registry Law, the City Court, on Saturday last, awarded to a person convicted of the high offence of obstructing another in the exercise of his right of suffrage. Geo. McCrachy was indicted for an assault and battery on Boyce Sutton, and for an attempt to prevent him from voting, and, the facts being clearly proved, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be imprisoned for three months in the common jail. This is the first case which the Court has been called to try under the new law, and they remarked, in passing sentence, that, for this reason, they would fix the shortest term of imprisonment and the smallest fine which the act allowed.

We understand that it was the expectation of Mr. McCrachy and his counsel that the offence would be considered only a common assault and battery, and the punishment, if any, would be, as heretofore, only nominal, or very light. Hereafter it will be esteemed, in Baltimore, as it ought always to have been, an offence of more than ordinary magnitude to obstruct a voter in the exercise of his suffrage. By the earliest election law, the persons of voters were exempted from arrest for debt on the day of election; but of what avail was this provision when brute force could be employed to prevent men from voting? We trust that the fate of Mr. Geo. McCrachy will prove a warning to all others of like disposition in future.

There is probably no truer index of the prosperity of the state and city, than the falling off or increase of the transportion on our Great Western Canal. The following table will be found highly interesting:

Statement of the amount of Tolls collected on the several Canals of this State.

1820——5.437	34	1830—1.056.922	12
1821——14,388	47	1831—1,223,801	98
1822——64.072	40	1832—1,229.483	47
1823—152,958	33	1833—1,463,715	22
1824—340.761	07	1834—1.339.799	56
1825—560.112	97	1835—1.548.972	39
1826—762.003	60	1836—1.614.680	38
1827—859.058	48	1837—1.316.781	17
1828—838,444	65	*1838—1,288.182	48
1829—813,137	45		

*Up to 3d week in Oct. only.

In the panic time of 1834, there was a very decided falling off. In 1837, still greater. From appearances this year, the amount collected will be greater than on any former year,—possibly excepting 1836. The receipts of these canals have already paid the whole debt; that is, there is sufficient funds on hand to extinguish it. Upwards of two millions of this debt is not payable until 1845; yet there is more in Bank than to pay this. Unless some unforeseen event takes place, there is every prospect, that the receipts of 1839 will be much greater than those of any former period. The amount of goods now on the canal is probably greater than was ever known. All the freight boats are filled, and at Buffalo it is difficult to find sufficient vessels to take the goods up the Lake.—*N. Y. Express.*

The election takes place in Massachusetts on next Monday, (the 12th inst.) We regret to perceive that there is a division in the whig ranks, growing out of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors in less quantities than fifteen gallons, unless by licensed apothecaries. In the city of Boston there are two whig tickets, and in other parts of the State there is much division in our ranks. This should not be. The great cause of human liberty, identified with the success of the whig party, should not be put in jeopardy by such disputes nor made to depend on the decision of a mere local question.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The intelligence from the Canadas is of the gravest import. The statements recently published respecting the existence of a large secret association, extending the whole line of our northern boundary, confirmation in our latest advices.

The rumours respecting the extent of insurrection are very contradictory; there is a very general movement; there can be no doubt. The Troy Whig of the 7th instant, has the following extra.

Letter to the Mayor of Troy on Wednesday Plattsburgh, Nov

Hon. J. C. Heartt, Sir: Last night there general rising of the Patriots in Upper and Canada. In the city of Quebec, The the yankee prisoners had 25,000 armed men their command; at Montreal 2000 men by French officers. Dr. Nelson entered by Napperville and swept every thing took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, eight hundred stand of arms which were there for the loyalists.

Dr. Nelson left Napperville last night clock with 1500 men, to march upon Sor at which place he was to be joined by from the parish east of St. Johns. The to be burnt at day break this morning. munication by land is stopped. The possession of the lines. Bill Johnson his old stand. Saturday night 1000 Ohio) attacked Malden. On the wide ists of Canada are very unpleasantly

I am, very respectfully, your obedient M. S. Gilb

After comparing all the above with others before us, we are led to conclusion that the extent of the insurrection is much exaggerated. That a serious operations is matured there can be no doubt, but with what prospect of successfully with ten or twelve thousand regular British troops and a large body of militia, it is not easy to divine. England will never yield the Canadas from one She may choose, in the course of time, to ter subjecting the insurgents, to abolish the provinces as a mere matter of policy.

National Gazette.

Texas.—We regret to learn from the Lander, published at San Augustine, date of October 17th, that the Indians Mexicans threaten another hostile inroad against the white settlements. Gen. (says that print) had thought proper to out two hundred fighting men in addition the number already in the field, deemed amply sufficient to check the depredations and put an end to hostilities.

An express, received a few days since Gen. Rusk, stated, that the rear guard Capt. L. H. Mabbitt's company was attacked by the enemy, whilst marching Fort Houston to Nacogdoches. They were concealed, and after firing a few retreated. Our loss was one killed three wounded—that of the enemy ascertained.

Late from Florida.—The Globe that General Taylor writes from Asplava, on the Appalachicola, date of October 21st, that he had succeeded in embarking the whole of the Apalachicola Indians on board a steamboat on the ult. the day fixed by the treaty for the removal of that tribe.

The steam boat Rodney, Woods, from St. Josephs, Florida, having in schooner Octavia, Dorman, and schooner Octavia, Dorman, and schooner, arrived at this port yesterday, with Seminole Indians on board, emigrating their new home in the west, appropriated them by the government. They have the present encamped on the other side the river, near the Second Municipality ry landing, and are in charge of Major iel Boyd, United States Immigrating Agent.

New Orleans Bulletin.

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

Mr. WHITAKER'S second public sale Durham Short Horns, just arrived from England, took place on Monday, at Preston, near Philadelphia. The attendance was numerous and respectable, including some of the most eminent judges and breeders in Pennsylvania. The stock was generally fine, and went off well, at the following prices. The whole were of the pedigree.

Dairy Maid, (roan)	calved	1835	Ogden
Victoria, (roan)	"	1835	Edward
Nunnia, (roan)	"	1835	James
Viviana, (roan)	"	1835	M H.
Thornville, (flecked)	"	1836	
Lady Whitworth (dark roan)	"	1836	
Lobelia, (red and white)	"	1836	
Enchantress, (roan)	"	1836	
Minerva, (roan)	"	1836	
Sarah, (white, red ears)	"	1836	

Bishop Elect of Western New York.—On Friday morning, the 2d instant, the Rev. William H. De Lancy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, in Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, by the Episcopal Convention thereof, assembled in Trinity Church, Geneva.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE BOOK OF

We are pained to announce the death of JOHN STONEY, Esq. a distinguished merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, well known and highly respected here as well as in other parts of this country and Europe. He died this morning at the United States Hotel.

We regret to learn, from the Danville Reporter, that the Small Pox is prevailing extensively in Halifax county, Va. and in Person county, N. C. Commissioners have been appointed by the Courts to take measures for preventing the further progress of the disease.—*Richmond Whig.*

At the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec District, a wife sued her husband for a *separation debien et de corps*, one of the grounds set up being, that she could not understand one word of French, and that her partner, to whom she had been married for a space of *four days*, was equally ignorant of the English language! The wife obtained a judgment.—*Quebec Transcript.*

This is quite a new ground for divorce in the marriage contract. We have had divorces for incompatibility of temper, but never before of one for incompatibility of tongues. The Court should have inquired, we think, in what medium the courtship had been carried on. It would seem reasonable that the same means which enabled the parties to come together, might be held to the task of keeping them together.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

NESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1838.

...l Glorious Victory of all!

...W YORK—ALL OVER WHIG!

...th inexpressible joy we record the re... ...of the glorious three days' in the Em... ...State. Feeling, as we did, that every ...depended on this great State, we look... ...her with more of apprehension than ...e. But deeply have we reason to be ...ful that she has dispelled all our fears, ...re than realized our most sanguine ...She has covered herself with glory! ...mayed by the partial success of the ...istration in Ohio and Pennsylvania, ...has fought the battle of the Constitution ...own free soil, and has come off vic... ...She has sealed the fate of the Sub... ...ury Humbug, and of the Humbug Ad... ...ration! She has given Loco Focoism ...from which it can never recover! She ...ured to the Whigs a clear majority in ...ss—a majority of the States—of the ...ral votes—and of the People!

...we will no longer detain the reader ...the latest particulars, as received by ...orning's Express mail from the offices ...New York Express of Sunday, and ...al Intelligencer of Monday last.

...result is, as far as heard from, that in ...ities, Seward, the Whig candidate for ...nor, has a majority of 6056 votes.—...ties to be heard from, which will in...this majority, probably to 10,000. He ...ubtedly elected Governor.

...23 members of Congress, ascertained ...elected, 17 are Whigs, and 6 Vans—...s gain, as far as heard from, of *thir...* Whigs. 17 are yet to be heard from, ...om it is expected 8 or 9 will be Whigs. ...present Congress, the Whigs have ...members, their opponents 29, and ...Conservatives 1. In the next, it is cer... ...that the Whigs will have a majority.

...the members of Assembly ascertained ...elected, 85 are Whigs, and 38 Vans. ...32 Senators, only 8 go out each year, ...om the Whigs have probably elected ...d their opponents 2. Last year the ...e was composed of 10 Whigs to 22 ... This year it will probably be 15 ...to 17 Vans. The Whig majority on ...allot will be about 50.

...ORY ENOUGH FOR "THREE DAYS!!"

...e Whigs carried every thing in the city ...w York by majorities of from 1000 to ...out of 40,106 votes, the largest num...ver polled in the city. [No, we be...they did *not* carry their candidate for ...Governor, after they discovered that ...s an abolitionist.] Mr. Cambreleng ...course beaten, and will no longer mis...ent the city of New York. A more ...e party tool could scarcely have been ...d from Congress than he. We look ...speedy reward for him, on the well ...n principle of the Administration, to ...de for all those whom the *people* reject.

...the National Intelligencer, Extra, Monday morning, Nov. 12.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, November 10.

...E EMPIRE STATE IS WHIG ALL OVER! *New ...ends to her "Favorite Son,"* GREETING:

...1. That WM. H. SEWARD will be elected Go... ...of the State of New York by a majority of ...ve to ten thousand.

...ndly. That WM. L. MARCY, the head man of ...bany Regency, has been defeated, for the first ...*by a minority of* from five to ten thousand.

...rdly. That the Empire State will send from ...four to twenty five, perhaps twenty six or ...seven, Whig Members to the twenty sixth ...ess.

...rthly. That the Locofoco Members of Con...from New York, now numbering thirty, will ...duced to fifteen—perhaps even to a smaller ...r. We change fronts.

...fthly. That the Whigs will elect six of the ...Senators to the State Legislature.

...ixthly. That we shall elect a large majority of ...ldermen—*seventy*, at least, *of the one hundred ...enty-eight members.*

...venthly. That we shall have a majority of the ...ture upon joint ballot, and elect a *Whig ...States Senator.*

...e following Whigs are already ascer... ...to be elected to the next Congress:

...Ogden Hoffman.
...York—{ Edward Curtis.
...James Monroe, (gain.)
...M. H. Grinnell, (gain.)
...Dutchess—Charles Johnson, gain.
...{Ulster and Sullivan.} Rufus Palen, gain.
...Rensselaer—Hiram P. Hunt, gain.
...Albany—Daniel D. Barnard, gain.
...{Saratoga and Schenectady.} Anson Brown, gain.
...Washington—David Russell.
...{Essex, Clinton, Warren} Thomas A Tomlinson, gain.
...{Montgomery, Fulton.} Peter J. Waggoner, gain.
...Jefferson—Thomas C. Chittenden, (gain.)
...Chenango—John C. Clark, (Con.)
...Cayuga—Christopher Morgan, (gain.)
...{Wayne, Seneca} John M Holley, (gain.)
...Monroe—Thos. S. Kempshall.

...addition to the above, the Whigs will ...elect at least eight more Members, ...ns:

...Ontario—Francis Granger.
...Genesee—Seth M. Gates.
...{Alleghany and Livingston} Luther C. Peck.
...{Chatauque & Cattaraugus} Richard P. Marvin.
...Erie—Millard Fillmore.
...{Niagara & Orleans} Charles F. Mitchell.
...23d District (comprising the coun... of Tompkins, Courtlandt, Tioga and ...ange) which elects two members, may ...return John Miller and William A. ...Whigs.

LYCEUM.

A Public Lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING at the Session House of the Presbyterian Church, as the opening of the Lyceum, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey. Lecture is to be public, all are invited to who may feel disposed. At the close of ...ture, all who are disposed to unite in form... ...ceum, are invited to remain for the pur... ...organizing an association. Exercises ...ce at 7 o'clock.

...ton.—Sales in this place at 9 to 11½. ...Augusta, 9 to 12⅞, principally 12¼, a ...cent. At Columbia, 8 to 12¾. At ...10 to 12¼. At New Orleans, 11 to ...At Charleston, sales 2000 bales, at 9 ...nts. At Mobile, 12 to 15, princi... ...13 to 14½.

The Legislature of this State will assemble on Monday next. Its deliberations are looked to with great interest, not less, we hope, with regard to "State Affairs," than to National Politics. We have a strong confidence, that as to the former, it will not be behind its predecessor in liberal and enlightened legislation, and that as to the latter, it will go far ahead of any thing that we have had in North Carolina since the reign of Jacksonism.

We presume that in organizing the House of Commons, Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Hillsborough, will be chosen Speaker. For presiding officer of the Senate, several gentlemen are mentioned, among them Wm. B. Shepard, Col. Joyner, Col. Carson, and Mr. Morehead. As these elections will test the strength of parties, it behoves *every whig* to be at his post on the first day of the session.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County, held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 12th day of November, 1838, pursuant to previous notice,

Upon motion, Louis D. Henry, Esq. was called to the Chair, Col. Daniel Smith and Jonathan Evans, Esq. requested to act as Vice Presidents, and A. A. T. Smith and Archibald McLean, Jun., appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman,—

On motion of Daniel Baker, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of nine, to prepare and report Resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the said committee as follows, viz: Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Col. A. Murchison, Henry Elliott, Jonathan Evans, Col. D. Gillis, J. C. Williams, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, and Thomas L. Hybart, who after retiring for a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:—

WHEREAS, a Convention of the People of the State is about to assemble in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of consulting on the best mode of promoting works of Internal Improvement; and whereas, the citizens of the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville, feel a deep and lively interest in the subject, therefore

Resolved, That we approve the objects for which this Convention is to assemble, and that we will be represented therein.

Resolved, That while we view with feelings of pride the efforts making to redeem the character of the State, and promote the interests of our fellow citizens, by the construction of Rail Roads, we look to the completion of the one which is designed to connect the fertile regions of the western part of our own State with the sea-board, as of the highest importance, it being emphatically a *State work*, having for its object the promotion of the agricultural and commercial interests of nearly the whole State, and tending essentially to the building up a home market within the limits of North Carolina.

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that "the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road," from its importance in every point of view, is eminently entitled to the patronage and aid of the State, and that the members of the General Assembly from this County be requested to use their best exertions in procuring the passage of a law, authorising a subscription on the part of the State to said Road: and that they also give by their votes, such aid and encouragement to works of a similar kind in other parts of the State, as is consistent with the claims of public justice, and the interests of our fellow citizens.

On motion of T. N. Cameron, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint twenty-one Delegates to represent this meeting in the Convention to be held at Raleigh on the second Monday of December next, and that the Chairman be added to that number.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Col. Alexander Elliott, Col. Arch'd S. McNeill, Jno. C. Williams, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Jonathan Evans, E. L. Winslow, Thomas L. Hybart, J. C. Dobbin, E. J. Hale, T. N. Cameron, E. W. Willkings, Charles P. Mallett, John W. Sandford, John Huske, Joseph Baker, James A. Byrne, Col. David Gillis, David McNeill, John Winslow, Young Burt, Louis D. Henry.

On motion of J. W. Wright, Esq.

Resolved, That the said Delegation be authorised to fill any vacancy which may occur in their body.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Chairman.

A. A. T. SMITH, A. McLEAN, Jr., } Secretaries.

A meeting was held at Ashborough, Randolph County, on the 6th inst. at which Gen. Alexander Gray presided, and Dr. Wm. B. Lane acted as Secretary. After a good deal of animated discussion, the meeting resolved to appoint Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:—

Gen. Alex. Gray,	Dr Wm. B. Lane,
J Redding,	Zebedee Rush,
John B. Troy,	Samuel Hill,
Hugh M'Cain,	Jesse Harper,
Benjamin Swaim,	Jesse Walker,
Jonathan Worth,	John Long,
J. M. A. Drake,	George Hoover,
Elisha Coffin,	Julian E. Leach.

The meeting also passed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to attend the internal improvement convention at Raleigh, be recommended to act on the most liberal principles, for the internal improvement of the State generally.

The qualification of Voters.—It is gratifying to us to find from the following paragraph, that the first judicial decision on the clause of our Constitution fixing the qualification of voters, is in accordance with the construction for which we have always contended. We trust, that the Supreme Court will not stop at the single question presented in the case sent up to it, but will review the whole subject, and correct other erroneous opinions and practices:—

Important Constitutional Question.—We learn that a case has been made in Northampton, with the view of bringing before the Supreme Court the decision of the question, "whether State residence and the payment of a tax entitles the person to vote for the Commons in any county in which he might at the time be a resident?"

Judge Saunders held that the payment of a tax and twelve months' residence in the county, "immediately" preceding the day of election, were necessary to qualify the party to vote. From this decision there is an appeal; so that the Supreme Court will have the opportunity of settling this much contested question.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Cape Fear River.—We were struck with the remark in an article quoted in our last from the Salisbury Watchman, that the merchants in the interior were in the habit of railing against the Cape Fear River until they had procured for it "the name of a *wet weather stream.*" It is very true that the Cape Fear, like all other streams that we ever heard of, is subject to alternations of flood and drought. But if it be different from other rivers in that respect, the difference is in its favor. It is a fact well known here, that streams which have their origin in our sand-hills, are less affected by the drought of summer, than those which have their rise in a clay soil. *Our sand-hill springs never fail!* And though the Cape Fear has its source in the clay country, it is fed by the Little Rivers, the Cross Creeks, the Rockfish Creeks, and others, which rise among and flow through our sands, and are subject to but very slight diminution by drought. It may be in some measure owing to this fact, that during the present season, *whilst not another river South or West from the Roanoke, in Virginia, to the Mississippi, in Louisiana, has been navigable, up to a few days past, for steam boats*, the Cape Fear has had uninterrupted steam boat navigation from the last of September to the present time. Let this fact be noted by all who are disposed to under-rate our own advantages, and to swell the importance and feed the pride of our self-sufficient neighbors.

As regards the charges upon our river, for freight, &c. it is well known to the mercantile community, that they are less than for the same distance upon any river, canal, or rail road, South of the Potomac, at least. No rail road can transport a bale of cotton 120 miles for 50 cents, or a barrel of flour for 25 cents, or a ton of iron for $3 50.

Election of Brigadier General.—The vote of the Moore Regiment was, for Col. Dowd 22, for Col. McNeill 1. We have not heard the state of the poll in Sampson, Bladen or Columbus.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Oxford, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to Oct. 8. No news, except that Cotton remained without change, demand limited, and dull. The grain market was tending downward.

The Canada War Renewed!—On the 5th inst. a simultaneous rising of the insurgents of Canada took place. Their first movements were to capture several small posts, and to secure the arms and property contained in them. Napierville, and the troops stationed there, fell into their hands. A body of men, said to be 8,000, were moving on St. John's where the utmost consternation prevailed. The papers contain accounts of the murder of some, the killing and wounding of other loyalists in battle, by the insurgents. Sir John Colborne had arrived at Montreal, and was making the most vigorous preparations. He had already declared Martial Law.

P. S. Some of our papers have failed to arrive, leaving a chasm in our news. But from the latest slips we find that an engagement has taken place, in which the patriots have been worsted, and the disturbances put an end to, for the present. It is expected that the Insurgents will again rally when the river closes.

Georgia.—The Legislature met on Monday the 5th inst. and proceeded to elect officers of the two Houses. In the Senate, Charles Dougherty (State Rights) was elected Speaker, by 47 votes to 42 for R. M. Echols (Union,) and 1 scattering. In the House Joseph Day (Union) was elected Speaker, by a vote of 88, to 86 for Jas. A. Meriwether (State Rights.) There were 3 State Rights members of the House absent, at the election, but they arrived a few minutes after it was over! As the Georgia Messenger remarks, "their presence could have been better spared at any other time." The result shows that the State Rights or Anti-Van Buren party has a majority of 7 on joint ballot—6 in the Senate and 1 in the House.

The Governor's Message was transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. It takes decided ground in favor of Internal Improvement, opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of Banks, when judiciously managed.

Government officers interfering in Elections.—In England, which we are disposed always to regard as far less free and more corrupt than our own government, it is against the law for any person in the service of the government, in any capacity, either to vote or to interfere with the elections, by attempting to influence the votes of others, upon pain of instant dismission from office. This is a wholesome law, and it will become absolutely necessary, ere long, to adopt it here. Not an election now takes place, without exhibiting the office holders as taking the lead in favor of the administration. In the city of New York there are thousands of office holders, who live entirely upon their salaries, and whose very existence depends upon the success of their efforts to sustain the powers that be. Their conduct in the late election has been most outrageous. A single instance may be noted. In the 3d Ward, where more than two-thirds of the voters are Whigs, an effort was made to throw such difficulties in the way of voting, that all the votes might not be polled. For this purpose, during the first day's voting, a custom-house officer named Riell, who receives a salary of $1500 a year, challenged every Whig vote that was offered, to the number of 550, including the oldest and most respectable citizens of the Ward!

Fire in Charleston.—On the morning of the 4th inst. a fire occurred in Charleston, which destroyed the Coach making establishment of Messrs. Reynolds, Clark & Reynolds, and the dwelling house of Mr. John Strohecker. Loss of the former $25,000; of which $6,000 was insured. The fire was supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.

Iowa.—The election of a Delegate to Congress from this new Territory has resulted in favor of Mr. Chapman, (Whig.)

The defeat of C. C. Cambreleng, who has so long misrepresented New York, is universally hailed as a most auspicious event. It is perhaps, scarcely possible for any man to earn more richly the scorn and detestation of the community in which he lives, than has this humbugging person. We heartily rejoice that the House is rid of him.

Northern Abolitionists.—We received a few days ago, a flaming Extra from the office of the Raleigh Standard, in which an attempt is made to prove a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in New York, founded upon a publication since denounced as a fraud and forgery by Lewis Tappan, the great leader of the Abolitionists. This miserable gull trap of the Standard will catch no flies; for it is evident that all the candidates of both the parties in the late election are opposed to slavery. They so distinctly avowed themselves, before the election. So that if the Whigs of New York are liable to the charge of uniting with the Abolitionists, the Loco Focos, (as they call themselves,) of that State are in the same predicament.

It appears from the Northern Whig papers, that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, went farther than the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence. Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was *beaten* in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact, so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York;—that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to *that* question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

Can the Standard show any such noble conduct on the part of its friends in any of the Northern States? No. Has the Standard yet informed its readers that Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, before his election, uttered the most diabolical and incendiary denunciations against the whole system of slavery, as well as against the slave States, and slave holders? No. We call upon the Standard, in common fairness, to publish the extract from Mr. Duncan's letter, and then to reconcile its rejoicings at his re-election, with its present attempt to identify the Whigs with the Abolitionists. For our own part, we hope and believe that Mr. Bradish has been defeated? Can the Standard say it would have rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Duncan?

Let not the people of the South be humbugged on this subject. We believe that, with the exception of the large cities, and the more intelligent people of other portions, almost the entire population of the non-slaveholding States is opposed to Slavery, and only need a little excitement to become Abolitionists. We think it the policy of all parties to avoid excitement on the subject, from which nothing but evil can arise. The South has, by its violence, had more to do with the conversion of mere anti-slavery men into fanatical Abolitionists, than all other causes combined.

As a further evidence of the feeling of the Whigs of New York city on the subject, we point the Standard to the following extract from a Whig paper, whilst it was yet doubtful which party had carried the day:—

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

We believe we have carried the State and routed the common enemy thoroughly, but if we have failed of doing so, no doubt can for one moment rest upon the mind of any intelligent man how it has occurred. The main agency is perfectly apparent.—We have lost it solely through the agency of the most abandoned and most loathsome band of disorganisers that ever infested a white population.

We have been defeated by the abolitionists, and, *Luther Bradish* has been the most efficient instrument. We shall take care to refer to this matter again, and to treat it as it deserves. There is at this moment too deep an indignation not merely in our own minds but in the minds of an abused and insulted people, to speak of it with any proper calmness.

Good News from Mississippi.—A slip from the office of the Nashville Whig brings us some accounts of the election which took place in Mississippi on the 22d and 23d ult. for a State Treasurer and to fill vacancies in the Legislature. In Lowndes county the Whigs have gloriously triumphed in electing Mr. Peebles to the House over a *parson* Butler, (L. F.)—Peebles 518, Butler 505. In Noxubee, Dr. V. M. Murphy, (Whig,) is elected over R. H. Grant, (L. F.) by a majority of 5 votes. These results will probably secure a Whig U. S. Senator in the place of Judge Trotter.

In Lowndes county, for State Treasurer, Brown, Whig, received 491, Fall, (L. F.) 109, Craig, (L. F.) 231.

In Noxube county at the election for Congressmen last November, the Loco Focos had a majority of upwards of fifty, and in Lowndes we then succeeded for the first time. These results are most gratifying, and taken in connection with the late elections in Georgia and North Carolina, indicate a wholesome state of public feeling at the South.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Rhode Island.—The two Houses of the Legislature of Rhode Island proceeded in "grand committee," on Saturday last, to elect a Senator of the United States for the term of six years, to succeed Asher Robbins, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. The choice fell upon Nathan Fellows Dixon, (Whig,) who received a majority of 25 votes out of 83.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Mr. JAMES CHADWICK, Printer, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Anderson Nicholson.

Also, on Saturday last, by James Cook, Esq., Mr. JOHN ROSEMAN, Printer, to Miss SUSAN PLEASANTS.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, Superintendant of the U. S Mint, at Charlotte, in this State, to ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Sully, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. NEILL SHAW, a native of this County.

In the vicinity of Pittsborough, on Friday last, Mrs ANN HILL, wife of Mr. A. J. Hill and daughter of the late Major Hugh Waddell. In the death of this lady, her family have sustained an irreparable loss. For a long time her friends saw with alarm the insidious approach of the disease which terminated her existence. Her sufferings were of the most distressing kind, but she bore them with much Christian firmness. Mrs. Hill had not a large circle of acquaintances, but where she was known, was duly appreciated As a mother, wife and friend she was deservedly to be classed among the first of her sex.

[COMMUNICATED.

In Moore county, on the 5th instant, at the residence of the Rev. Eli Phillips, MARK ANDREWS PHILLIPS, in the 21st year of his age. He was a young man much esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He was a useful, orderly and worthy member of the Friendship Baptist Church for the last four or five years, and bade fair to be a useful member to society. He has left a large number of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss But their loss is doubtless his infinite gain;—then

Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

[COMMUNICATED.

In Raleigh, after a short illness, MARK COOK, Esq., an old respectable citizen.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, a few days since, Miss LUCINDA DUNN, eldest daughter of Major Nathaniel Dunn.

At her residence in Nash county, on the 25th instant, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. TRANQUILLA BODDIE, wife of W. W. Boddie.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 8, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter Nelson, with Iron, Sugar, Molasses, &c., for J. & J. Kyle, Boon, Caison & Co.; Charles T. Haigh, Thomas C. Blake, Fountain Lain, Jas. G. Cook & Co., John Huske & Son, C. P. Mallett, D. A. Saltmarsh, H. P. Peck, Peleg Pearce, Edmund J. Lilly, Benjamin Rush, E. W. Willkings; Joseph Baker, Beverly Rose, A. McLauchlin, Stark & Pearce, John Mullins, David Shaw and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for Wheeler & Burns, J. Worth, Prof. Mitchell, Chas. Manly, John H. Brown, Cress & Boger, James Madison, Adams Drake, F. Frieze, T. Lucky & Son, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown, T. & J. Cowan, E & D. Bowman, A. H. Marsh, J. & W. Horn, Hunt & Gwin and Gov. Dudley, of the interior.

Also, on the 10th, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter Post Boy, with Iron and assorted cargo, for Hall & Johnson, Fountain Lain, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Charles P. Mallett, Boon, Caison & Co., T. C. Blake, James Martine, Charles T. Haigh, Gardner & McKethan, Rockfish Manufacturing Company, Beverly Rose, E. W. Willkings and J. M. Beasley, of this place; and for Geo. W. Brown; Wheeler & Burns, W. Albright, Lexington Manufacturing Company, Prof. Phillips, Jacob Krider, Cress & Boger, Thomas L. Cowan and J. M. A. Drake, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Lady in tow, with full load of merchandize for C. J. Orrell, Samuel Mims, Wm. McIntyre, Hart & Fuller, G. B. Atkins, Arch'd Graham, Boon, Caison & Co., E. W. Willkings, E. L. Winslow, James Hadlock, Joseph Baker, James Martine, E. J. Hale, Curtis & Myrover, Taylor & Jessup, C. T. Haigh, George McNeill, Thomas S. Lutterloh, J. W. Baker, H. L. Myrover, P. P. Johnson, H. Leete, Wm. E. Smith, A. W. Steel, Judge Potter, J. W. Sandford, U. S. Arsenal, Nott & Starr, Thos. Ashe, J. Huske & Son, A. McLauchlin, T. W. Wooten, Yarbrough & Ray, S. & L. R. Clark, Duncan Smith, J. McArn, Rev. Mr. Bailey, and A. M. Campbell, of this place; and for H. A. London, Jacob Conrad, Houser & Conrad, Thomas & Lee, Thomas & Sanders, Lash & Brothers, McDonald & Ellis, Worth & Thomas, Coffin & Clark, J. H. Thompson, Dusenbury & McRorie, Patterson & Martin, C. Dewey, Professor Phillips, T. C. P. Fohlf, Levi Laxton, and W. G. Beard, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov. 10, boat Nelson, with Flour and Cotton, for Beverly Rose, Geo. McNeill and T. S. Lutterloh.

Also, on the 12th, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Post Boy in tow, with Cotton, Rags, Flour, &c., for Charles T. Haigh, J. G. Cook & Co., A. W. Steel, Willkings & Co., Geo. McNeill and Hall & Johnson.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 12—*Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5, Boat Nelson, from Fayetteville.
" 6, Brig Tidal, from Boston,
" 7, Steamer N. Carolina, from Charleston,
" 8, Brig Leopard, from Providence, (R. I.)
" " " Ganges, from Boston.
" " Schr. Janus, from Baltimore.
" 9, St. N. Carolina, from Charleston.
" " Boat Diligence, from Fayetteville.
" " " Glasgow, do.
" " St. N. Carolina, from Charleston.
" " Schr. H. Lawrence, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5, Steamer N. Carolina, for Charleston.
" " Schr. H. Camerdon, for Philadelphia.
" " Brig Ward, for St. Jago.
" 7, " Tamer, for Barbadoes.
" " St. N. Carolina, for Charleston.
" 8, St. Cotton Plant, with Lady of the Lake in tow, for Fayetteville.
" " Boat Eliza, do.
" 9, Schr. Lenity, for Philadelphia.
" " St. N. Carolina, for Charleston.
" " Brig Wm. Penn, for West Indies.
" " Schr. Mail, for Philadelphia.
" " Brig Bello, for New York.
" 12, Brig Harriet Brainerd, for Baltimore

Arrivals from Wilmington.—At Charleston, Nov. 5, Schr. American. At New York, Nov. 6, Schr. C. E. Thorn, 4 days; Nov. 7, brig Pilgrim, 7 days. At Boston, Nov. 5, Schr. Splendid. At New York, Nov. 7, Schr. B. S. Robinson. At Charleston, Nov. 7, Schr. Wave. At Boston, brig Adams.

Cleared for Wilmington.—At Newport, Nov. 2, brig Leopard. At Philadelphia, Nov. 5, brig Mary. At New York, Nov. 6, Schr. H. Lawrence. At Baltimore, Nov. 7, brig Ponce.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 14.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	9 a 11¼	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Corn,	75 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	5
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 20	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Notice.

THE Members of Union Engine Company, No. 1, are hereby ordered to appear at the Engine House, on Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain.

S. G. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

Nov. 14, 1838. 19 1w

Landing from Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant,

12 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
75 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Plough Moulds.
For sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
—*ALSO*—
A few half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.
November 13, 1838. 19 3w

Notice.

THE Subscribers intend to close up their business in this place, and request all persons indebted to them to settle the same immediately, and all claims against them to be presented for payment.

CURTIS & MYROVER.

Nov. 13, 1838. 19tfJ

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subscriber will apply at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, to be permitted to avail himself of the benefits of the Acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for his discharge, having filed a schedule of all the *property, notes, accounts*, or *judgments* belonging to or due him, in the Clerk's Office of said Court.

JAMES MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1838. 19tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS Evening, at early candle-light, at the Store of H. P. Peck, a good assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Shirtings, &c.

A. RIMBALL, Auct'r.

November 14, 1838. 19 1w

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,	Hair Powder and Gum Camphor,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Windsor, Rose and Bar Soap,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half and quarter boxes,	Lucifer Matches and Pomatum,
Butter Crackers,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Jamison's Water do.,	Oil of Lemon and Peppermint do,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
Coffee & Brown Sugar,	British Oil & Bears' do,
Cheese & Scotch Barley,	Macassar Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.
Scotch Herrings,	A large assortment of CORDIALS,
Rice & Ground Ginger,	Port Wine, Madeira do,
Mace and Cloves,	Good Sherry Wine,
Starch and Citron,	Cognac Brandy,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Jamaica Rum,
Currants and Seidlitz Powders,	Holland Gin, &c.
Alum and Saltpetre,	Turner & Hughes' ALMANAC, and a general assortment of superior TOYS, &c.
Pepper, Alspice & East India Ginger,	
Superior SPANISH CIGARS,	
Maccoboy Snuff,	
Scotch do,	

N. B. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, whether by Wholesale or Retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 32 cents per lb; Retail 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1838 19 6w

Real Estate at Auction.

BRICK STORE IN MARKET SQUARE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by W. S. Latta, on the 23d March, 1836, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 3d day of December, 1838, at the Market House, the Lot on the North West corner of Market Square, on which there is a two story Brick Store and other improvements, now occupied by J. B. Marsh;—a first rate Stand for business.

Terms at sale. By order of

E. L. WINSLOW, Trustee.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

November 14 19ts

Buggy and Harness.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

November 12, 1838 19tf

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or executing a certain Note, given by me and my securities to Mary McRae, as it can be proven that the property sold to me by her was not sound while in my possession and previous thereto The above Note was given in March, 1838, and will be due 15th November, 1838.

DANIEL HENDERSON.

Richmond County, Nov. 9, 1838. 19 3w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. Pond and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William Henry Benton, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, George Little and James Boggan,

Against

Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway and John Caraway.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway and John Caraway, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[19] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Stephen H. Gaddy and wife Mary, John G. Allen and wife Nancy, Young H. Allen and others,

Against

William Caldwell and wife *Jane*, and Ruth Huie.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Wm. Caldwell and Jane his wife, and Ruth Huie, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[19] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Jeremiah Henry, *versus* Joseph A. Liles and Elijah Liles. } *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph A. Liles, one of the Defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Joseph A. Liles to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and of American Independence the 63d year.

[19] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach. And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented *in the annals of medicine*, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
[11 6m] COLIN McIVER.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmount able objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Munton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parratt,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N.C.* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

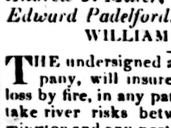
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks,*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838.

Mr. C. J. Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to [you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos. Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S. W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

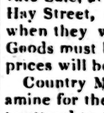
Further Notice.

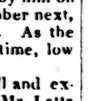
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838. 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.





THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 3, 1838. 13 f

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

S. W. TILLINGHAST,

HAVING returned from his residence on Green Street to the old stand of Thos Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, the Hotel, renews the offer of his services to his friends and the public generally in the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—
430 sacks Liverpool Ground Salt,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd. New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been engaged for more than three years in conducting to a

BOARDING HOUSE

Feels encouraged to say to the public that HOUSE and STABLES are well found, the reception and accommodation of which may be pleased to call.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞My Residence is on the corner of street, the Lot formerly occupied by convenient to the Market and near the Hotel.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838.

*.*The Charleston Courier and Observer will insert the above once a week for months and send their accounts to this Office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in any place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar,

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. [illegible]

INTENDING to locate in the Town of [illegible]mington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the MISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

New Cheap GOODS

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined to close their Dry Goods business. Those who want to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838.

The N. Carolina Justice

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, as it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor first anticipated. And besides, Northern materials could not be procured, which could not be brought on in the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the Printing and Binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12, 1838

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Hale, Editor of the Observer, has purchased his Printing Materials, offers his services to who may think proper to employ him in the line. Necessity compels him to this course of work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When employed in the line of his profession, he will be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CAIRD.

July 5, 1838.

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next

The Subscriber

HAS opened a neat and beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY,

At the Stand lately occupied by the late firm of Selph & Pyle, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. All persons who want a watch chase will please call and examine for themselves. He is at the same time prepared by a [illegible] knowledge of the business to execute all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING; and all other Work in his line, which will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

J. M. BEASLEY.

October 17, 1838.

Dwelling House for Sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE* with Out Houses attached. For particulars apply to

ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE